

HOSEKOVA, G.N.

Delta modulation is a new pulse modulation method. Trudy Ural.
politekh. inst. no.79:173-183 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(Modulation (Electronics))

(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

ACCESSION NR: AR4041556

S/0274/64/000/004/A011/A011

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz'. Svodny'y tom, Abs. 4A78

AUTHOR: Nosikova, G. N.

TITLE: Determination of power of quantization noise in delta-modulation system

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 48, 1963, 158-177

TOPIC TAGS: delta modulation system, pulse amplitude modulation, encoder device, decoder device, pulse amplitude control, quantization noise

TRANSLATION: Control of the amplitudes of pulses during transmission of signals in delta-modulation system is carried out in an encoder device. In decoder device on receiving side the transmitted signal is reproduced without distortions, but to it there is added previously-stored signal. The stored signal and the unquantized signal undergoing transmission differ from each other. This difference has random form and magnitude. Spectrum of difference is similar

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ACCESSION NR: AR4041556

to the spectrum of noise and is called quantization noise. Magnitude of power of quantization noise has significant value during calculation of articulation in delta-modulation system. Formulas are devised for determination of power of quantization noise at the output of ideal low-frequency channel of system, which it is possible to use during calculation of articulation in delta-modulation system. Bibliography: 2 references.

SUB CODE: DP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

I 11141-63

FMT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3002788

S/0051/63/014/006/0805/0808

51

AUTHOR: Shklyarevskiy, I. N.; Nosilenko, N. A.

TITLE: Phase shifts in reflection of light from metal surfaces coated with thin dielectric films

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 805-808

TOPIC TAGS: reflection phase shifts, dielectric coatings, coated optics, ZnS, cryolite

ABSTRACT: Various devices (special mirrors, filters, etc.) combining metallic and dielectric coatings are coming into use. There are, however, no data regarding the phase shift of light reflected from dielectric coated metal surfaces as a function of the coating thickness; the purpose of this study was to obtain such data. The phase shifts were measured by an interferometric procedure with reference to lines of equal chromatic order. The specimens were prepared as described in the authors' earlier work (Optika i spektro., 13, 769, 1962). Part of the

coated with a partially transparent silver layer. (See Enclosure 1) The lines

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of equal chromatic order were photographed with the aid of an ISP-67 spectrograph. The dielectric coatings were cryolite and zinc sulfide. The measurement results (see Enclosure 2) agree with the results of calculations. Initially the phase jump decreases with increasing coating thickness and drops to zero at coating thicknesses of 320, 360 and 410 Angstrom for ZnS and 780, 820 and 890 Angstrom for cryolite for wavelengths of 520, 5600 and 6000 Angstrom, respectively. With further increase in film thickness the jump becomes negative, that is, the reflected wave lags in phase behind the incident wave. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Oct62

DATE ACQD: 15Jul63

ENCL: 002

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 2/12

NOSILOVSKIY, Anton Bronislavovich; RABINOVICH, A., red.; YERMOLENKO, V.,
tekh. red.

[The future is with us] Budushchee riadom s nami. Minsk, Gos.
izd-vo BSSR Red. massovo-polit.lit-ry, 1961. 86 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Minskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunistiches-
skoy partii Belorussii (for Nosilovskiy).
(Socialist competition)

NOSIN, V. A. I Krylov, V. F.

25026. NOSIN, V. A. Itogi Territorial'nykh Pochvennykh Issledovaniy V Kuybyshevskoy i Ul'yankovskoy Oblastyakh. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii Poveyashch. Stolatiyu So Daya 1949. Rozhden'ya Pokuchayeva. M.-L., 1949, S 123 - 33. — Bibliogr: S. 133

SO: Letapis' No. 33, 1949

MOSIN, V. A. (Cand. Agr. Sci.); YEROKHINA, A.A.; NOGINA, N.A.; ROZOV, N.N.; UFINTSEVA, K.A.
FRIDLAND, V.M. and IVANOVA, Ye.W. (Prof., Dr. Agr. Sci.).

"Brief Description of the Soils in the Areas of New Land Reclamation," published
in - An aid to Agricultural Specialists in the Reclamation of Virgin and Fallow
Lands, Sbornik Materialov i Statey, Vol. 1, pp 25-144, 1954.

Translation No. 431, 30 Jun 1955.

Nosin, V. A.

3(2);30(1)

p. 2, 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2059

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V. V. Dokuchayeva

Pochvennaya s^hyemka; rukovodstvo po polevym issledovaniyam i kartirovaniyu pochv (Soil Surveying; A Manual on Field Surveying and Mapping of Soils) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 346 p. 7,000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Resp. Eds.: I.V. Tyurin, Academician, I. P. Gerasimov, Academician, Ye. N. Ivanova, Professor, and V. A. Nosin, Candidate of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: V. Ya. Markov; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students and practitioners of soil science and land utilization. It will also be of interest to geographers and cartographers engaged in soil surveying and mapping projects.

COVERAGE: This work on soil surveying was prepared by a group of scientists of the Department of Soil Geography and Cartography of the Pochvennyy institut AN SSSR (Soil Institute, AS USSR). The book discusses the methods used in both general and special-

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Soil Surveying (Cont.)

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purpose surveys. The basic aim of all operations is to raise agricultural productivity and introduce wise land utilization. The book includes representative maps and samples of the forms and reports to be used by the soil scientist. No personalities are mentioned. There are 46 Soviet references.

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3. Forms from the soil record book

341

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MM/dfh
7-22-59

Card 7/7

IVANOVA, Ye.N.; ROZOV, N.N.; YEROKHINA, N.A.; NOGINA, N.A.; NOSIN, V.A.;
UFIMTSEVA, K.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOVA, Ye.N.; ROZOVYI, N.N.;
BUDINA, I.P.; VISHNEVSKAYA, I.V.; GERASIMOV, I.P.; KARAVAYEVA, N.A.;
KOSHELEVA, I.T.; NAUKOV, Ye.M.; SEMINA, Ye.V.; SOLOLOV, I.A.;
SOKOLOVA, T.A.; TARGUL'YAN, V.O.

New materials on general geography and soil classification of the
polar and boreal belts of Siberia. Pochvovedenie no.11:7-23 H
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Siberia, Northern--Soils--Classification)

(Siberia, Northern--Geography)

GERASIMOV, I.P.; GLAZOVSKAYA, M.A.; IVANOVA, Ye.N.; NOSIN, V.A.; ROZOV, N.N.

In memory of A.I. Bessonov. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 4: 135-136
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Bessonov, Andrei Ivanovich, 1876-1962)

CA		11.2	
<p>Effect of monochloroacetic acid on <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>. M. A. Nivikova and V. D. Nizina (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). <i>Sov. Med. Biol.</i> 24, 488-90(1969). <i>T. vaginalis</i> in culture is killed in 24 hrs. by 1:500,000 solution of Na toluenesulfonate (I), 1:10,000 neigamine or syntalmin, 1:1000 of NaF or phlorizin. I thus warrants evaluation in clinical work. <i>T. intestinalis</i> and <i>T. buccalis</i> are similarly killed by I in 48 hrs. at 1:500,000 diln. G. M. Kosolapoff</p>			
<p>ABM-56.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>SEARCHED BY</p>		<p>INDEXED BY</p>	
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>		<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>	

NOSIN, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; IVANOVA, Ye.N., doktor sel'khoz. nauk,
otv. red.; PAVLOV, A.N., red. izd-va; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.
red.; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Soils of Tuva] Fochvy Tuvy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1963. 341 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Tuva A.S.S.R.—Soils)

NOSINA, V.D.

CHALAYA, L.Ye.; NOSINA, V.D.; BOBKOVA, V.I.; KAMOLIKOVA, Z.Ya.

*Amoebiasis in Turkmenistan. Med. paras. i paras. bol. no.3:260-264
Jl-S '54. (MLRA 8:2)*

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta mal'yarif, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom prof. V.P.Pod'yapol'skaya)
(AMOEBIASIS, epidemiology, Russia)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.; NOSINA, V.D.

Chemotherapeutic effects of biomycin and tetracycline on
experimental whooping cough infection. Antibiotiki, Moskva 9 no.2;
14-16 Mar-Apr 56 (MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parasitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, eff.

on exper. whooping cough infect. in mice)

(WHOOPING COUGH, exper.

eff. of chlortetracycline & tetracycline in mice)

(TETRACYCLINE, eff.

on exper. whooping cough infect. in mice)

BEKKER, Z.E.; SILAYEV, A.B.; MAKSIMOVA, R.A.; SEMENOV, M.N.; SMIRNOVA, A.D.;
MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.; MOSINA, V.D.; VIKS, R.A.; BERKZINA, Ye.K.

Fumagillin produced from an organism isolated in the U.S.S.R.
Antibiotiki 2 no.6:14-16 M-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biolog-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova,
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut zelyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i
gel'mintologii.

(ASPERGILLUS,

fumigatus, prod. of fumagillin (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of,

fumagillin, from Aspergillus fumigatus (Rus))

NOSINA, V. D.

"An Experimental Study of the Effect of Antibiotics on the Virus of the Protozoic Infection of the Intestines (Amoebiasis and Balantidiasis), and the Larval Stages of Ascaris."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Central Institute of Malaria, Medical Parasitology and Helminthology,
Moscow

NOSINA, V.D.

Comparison of the activity of antibiotics on models of protozoan infections and helminthiasis. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 31 no.6: 706-711 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdela eksperimental'noy protozoologii (zav. - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Kartainovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

NOSINA, V.D.

Experimental chemotherapeutic study of the antibiotics monomycin
and cekazin. Med. parazit. i parazit. bol. 33 no.6:671-675 M-D '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Otdel protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i
tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdra-
voookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

NOBKIEVIC, doc. inz. kandidat technickyh ved

Calculation of a jet pump for prospect boring. Geol pruzkum 6
no.11:339-341 N '64.

1. Higher School of Mining, Ostrava.

BOŠNIVIC, J.

Efficiency of screw pumps. p. 736.
STROJARSTVO. Vol. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1951.

SO: Monthly List of Last European Accessions (LEAL) LC, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1956 Uncl.

NOSKIEVICH, J.

NOSKIEVICH, J. Theory of marginal layers and its application to profile grids.
Pt. 2, p. 158.

Vol. 5, No. 3, 1954
STROJNOELEKTRICKE TECHNIKY CASOPIS
TECHNOLOGY
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

NOSKIEVIC, J.

"Theory of Marginal Layers and its Application to Profile Grids." p. 11,
(STROJNOELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

NOS KIEVIC, JAROMIR

Jaromir Noskiewicz, "Die Materialerwärmung bei der Kavitation," Bergakademie (Berlin),
8th Yr, No 3, March 1956, p. 111.

Transl. of Title: Heating of Materials with Cavitation.

The author is a Special Assistant at the Mining Academy in Ostrava, CSR.

NOSKIEVIC, Jaromir

Jaromir NOSKIEVIC (Ostrava, CSR), "Beitrag zur Ahnlichkeit der Kavitation (Contributions to the Similarity of Cavitation)," Bergakademie, Vol. 8, No. 2, Berlin, February 1956, Unclassified.

The author was employed, from 10 October to 24 November 1955, as scientific aspirant at the Institute for Metal Science and Material Testing, Freiberg.

NOSKIEVIC, Jaromir

Jaromir Noskiewicz, "Elektrische Erscheinungen bei Tropfenschlagversuchen,"
Bergakademie (Berlin), 9/7, July 1957, pp. 358-60.

Electrical Phenomena in Drop Impingement Tests.

The author is a professional assistant at the Mining Academy in Ostrava.
According to the article much of the research for this article was conducted
at the Institute for Metallurgy and Material Testing of the Freiberg Mining
Academy during a study trip made during October and November 1955.

SOV/96-59-7-17/26

AUTHOR: Noskivič, J., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Investigations in Czechoslovakia on Electrical Phenomena During Cavitation and Electrical Methods of Protection Against Cavitation. (Issledovaniya v Chekhoslovakii elektricheskikh yavleniy pri kavitatsii i elektricheskikh sredstv zashchity ot kavitatsionnoy erozii)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 84-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydro-electric power stations are being constructed in Czechoslovakia with high-head propeller turbines running at high speeds and it has accordingly been necessary to study cavitation effects in such machines and methods of protection against them. Particular attention has been paid to the investigation of electrical effects during cavitation and to cathodic protection. Many investigations have been made on this problem in various institutes and on actual turbines in power stations. One of the first in Czechoslovakia to study cathodic protection against erosion was Foltyn, who used a magnetostriction vibrator to set up Card 1/5 cavitation on a piece of metal in water. Measurements

SOV/96-59-7-17/26

Investigations in Czechoslovakia on Electrical Phenomena During Cavitation and Electrical Methods of Protection Against Cavitation

were made of the current passing between the specimen and an electrode placed in the same vessel. It was found that the advent of cavitation was associated with a change in the electrical potential of the surface. Graphs of loss of weight by cavitation against time are plotted in Figure 1 and it will be seen from curve 3 that although cathodic protection prevented erosion in the early stages it had little effect later on. Once cavitation hollows are formed they are continually subjected to impact and are heated. The electrical currents arising during the cavitation are attributed to heating of the metal. Foltyn confirmed that electric currents can be set up in the metal if different parts are at different temperatures. Matena found that cavitation in a nozzle could be prevented by cathodic protection if the current is strong enough. Matena also made tests on cathodic protection of turbines in power stations, using the circuit shown in Figure 3. Four insulated electrodes are installed in the turbine discharge tube;

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Cavitation and Electrical Methods of Protection Against Cavitation

connection is made to the turbine shaft by brushes. So long as the turbine blades were clean cathodic protection was effective, but if the blades were initially dirty or cavitated it was ineffective. Noskievič has also studied this effect, using a piston and water-jet impact erosion rig resembling that used by De Haller and illustrated in Figure 4. The tests were undertaken to confirm that, contrary to the suppositions of Matena and others, the electrical effects occurring during cavitation are due to heating of the metal by mechanical impact. The electrical potential of the specimens under impact was measured by means of an oscillograph, and a typical potential curve is shown in Figure 5. In order to evaluate approximately the amount of heat produced by impact, tests were made to determine the e.m.f.'s. generated by heating rods made of the same material as the impact specimens. The apparatus used for this purpose is illustrated in Figure 6. It was established that the electrical potentials recorded under impact corresponded to those generated by heating of the

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Investigations in Czechoslovakia on Electrical Phenomena During
Cavitation and Electrical Methods of Protection Against Cavitation

metal through some 1.5 to 6 degrees. Further tests were made at the Mining Academy at Freiberg on the water-jet erosion rig illustrated in Figure 7. The specimen, held in an insulated holder, is connected by a wire to an insulated ring on the shaft and thence through a carbon brush to an oscillograph. Measurements of potential were made with the specimen rotating at different speeds and impacting against a water-jet; the results are plotted in Figure 8. It will be seen that the potential difference is proportional to the speed of the shaft or to the speed of impact. There are now many results of cavitation tests made on various installations and hydraulic machines. They demonstrate that there are two stages of cavitation of metal with a good clean surface. In the first, or incubation stage, the cavitation does not cause loss of weight. However, during this period the metal becomes fatigued and undergoes electro-mechanical corrosion. When the cleanliness of the metal surface is thus impaired, the

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Investigations in Czechoslovakia on Electrical Phenomena During
Cavitation and Electrical Methods of Protection Against Cavitation

second stage of cavitation develops and is accompanied by loss of weight of metal. The mechanical effect of cavitation predominates in this stage and when it is reached cathodic protection is ineffective. However, cathodic protection can greatly extend the incubation period.

There are 8 figures and 13 references, of which 5 are German, 3 Soviet, 2 Czechoslovak, 1 Italian, 1 French, and 1 English.

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NOSKIEVIC, Jaromir

Flow through the gaps of rotary positive displacement pumps
and motors and characteristics of the pumps and motors.
Rozpravy techn CSAV 74 no.3: 1-73 '64

NOSKIEWICZ, JAN

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2205

Author : Jan Noskiewicz

Inst :

Title : The Wasp-fly Fauna (Asilidae, Diptera) of the Pepshov Mountains near Sandomir

Orig Pub: Polskie pismo entomol., 1953 (1955), 23, No 2, 145-164

Abstract: Sixteen species related to the meadow-steppe ecological types are noted. The steepe representatives, *Stenopogon callosus* and *Holopogon dimidiatus*, are noted in Poland for the first time. 30% of the fauna consists of "pontiyskie" and ponto-mediterranean species. The dissimilarity is indicated between the descriptions of *Dioctria humeralis* made by Tseller the author of the species (1840) and by Engeli (1938),

Card 1/2

POLAND / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Biology and Ecology. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958 , No. 73807

Author : Noskiewicz, Jan

Inst : Not given

Title : Status of the Ibalia jakowlewi in Wroclaw

Orig Pub : Polskie pismo entomol., 1956 (1957), 26, No 1-26,
101-107

Abstract : The parasitic gallfly I. jakowlewi was found in Wroclaw (Poland); it was known in the vicinity of Irkutsk and noted in 1953 in Germany. Parasites were found on the dry trunks of maples; their host was a horntail Tremex fuscicornis, its larvae were about 10% infested. --
V. A. Tryapitzyn

Card 1/1

POLAND/General and Special Zoology. Insects

P-2

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1956, No 68716

Author : Noskiewicz Jan

Inst : -

Title : Remarks on the Species of the Megarhyssa superba Group in
Silesia

Orig Pub : Polskie pismo entomol., 1956 (1957), 26, No 1-26, 321-330

Abstract : The distinguishing characteristics of the species, *M. histrio*
Christ., *M. superba* Schrk., and *M. perlata* Christ., which
some authors tend to lump together in the species, *M.*
superba Schrk.

Card : 1/1

NOSKIN, A., podpolkovnik

Radiation and chemical reconnaissance in a rifle company. Voen. vest.
38 no.7:19-20 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Chemical warfare--Safety measures)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>4</p> <p>Q</p> <p>2-161. High-Speed Impact-Testing Machine for Determination of Bending and Expansion. N. N. Davidenkov and A. V. Noskikh. Factory Laboratory (U.S.S.R.). V 13, June 1947. P. 722-729. 'In Russian!'</p> <p>New machine is capable of speeds up to 300 m. per sec. Results on three different alloy steels.</p>																			
A.S.S.R. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										GENERAL INDEX									
<p>10000 00</p> <p>10000 00</p>										<p>10000 00</p> <p>10000 00</p>									

NOSKIN, A.V.

7624

USSR

The effect of alloying on the tendency of ferrite toward brittle destruction, V. A. Delle and A. V. Noskin. Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 25, 1031-7 (1953).—A report in which the chem. of some steel alloys are investigated. D. B. M.

m 24

SOV/124-57-5-6178

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 164 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Delle, V. A., Noski^N~~E~~ A. V.

TITLE: The Effect of Elevated Loading Rates on the Likelihood of Brittle Failure in Structural Alloy Steel (Vliyaniye povyshennykh skorostey nagruzheniya na sklonnost' konstruktsionnoy legirovannoy stali k khрупkomu razrusheniyu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1955, Nr 15, pp 96-108

ABSTRACT: Having set out to test the validity of the currently held view that the effect exerted on alloy steels by high loading rates is "equipollent" to the effect exerted upon them by low temperatures, the authors call attention to the inertial and adiabatic phenomena associated with high loading rates (indeed with any form of impact loading), phenomena which are altogether absent in the case of low temperatures. For some reason, incidentally, the authors insist upon use of the expression "equipollent" in place of the accepted term "equivalent"; the difference in meaning eludes the reviewer. The authors conducted their experiments with a special pneumatic ram-impact testing machine belonging to the Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut

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SOV/124-57-5-6178

The Effect of Elevated Loading Rates on the Likelihood of Brittle Failure (cont.)

(Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute)(see Noskin, A. V., et al., Zavod. laboratoriya, 1952, Nr 8, pp 989-994). Tensile-impact tests were carried out at impact velocities of 75 and 100 m/sec; notched-bar impact bending tests were carried out at impact velocities of up to 200 m/sec. In parallel tensile tests carried out on a Gagarin press and parallel impact-bending tests (carried out, apparently, with an ordinary impact tester) the temperatures of the test specimens underwent a graduated reduction (approximately 25°C per step), in the course of which a continuous check was kept on the specimens' notch impact strength. Tested were 19 varieties of alloy steel (all with differing percentage contents of Ni, Mo, Cu, and Mn) all of which had been quench-hardened and then tempered at 560-680°C and all of which had approximately the same Brinell hardness number (i. e., $H_B = 217 - 248$). Comparative tensile tests made at room temperature showed that the relative elongation due to tensile-impact loading exceeded in all cases the relative elongation produced by static tensile loading (by a round 80%), the reason being, apparently, that under tensile impact the specimens tended to develop two necks instead of the usual one normally exhibited under static tensile loads. In the course of these tests the impact velocity was increased from 75 to 100 m/sec; this, too, had an effect on the degree of elongation exhibited by the specimens, but not a very great one (the resulting relative-elongation increment not exceeding 6%). Upon the degree of

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SOV/124-57-5-6178

The Effect of Elevated Loading Rates on the Likelihood of Brittle Failure (cont.)

constriction exhibited by the specimens, however, the effect of this variation in the impact velocity was much smaller. On the other hand, it was found that specimens subjected to tensile-impact loads exhibited a degree of constriction averaging some 65-70% greater than that exhibited by specimens subjected only to static tensile loads. In high-speed impact-bending tests made on notched-bar specimens all the steels tested (excepting manganese steel) exhibited some increase in toughness (as measured in terms of the strain characteristics) as a result of an increase in the ram-impact velocity from 100-200 m/sec. Only one 2.79% Mn steel exhibited a diminished toughness in these circumstances, i. e., 0.75 (nominal toughness-index units) at the 100-m/sec impact velocity, 0.61 at 150 m/sec, and 0.59 at 200 m/sec. One 1.45% Mn steel exhibited the same degree of toughness at both the 100- and 200-m/sec impact velocities. All the other steels exhibited an increase in toughness of 5-10%. In parallel tests at controlled temperatures the impact strength of all the steels (without exception) was found to decrease steadily from -50°C downward; indeed, even at that temperature one manganese steel already exhibited brittle failure, its impact strength having fallen from 11.0 kgm/cm² (at room temperature) to 1.5 kgm/cm². From all of which the authors conclude that the effect of high impact velocities and the effect of low temperatures are diametrical opposites -- which would seem to contradict their initial thesis to the effect that these

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SOV/124-57-5-6178

The Effect of Elevated Loading Rates on the Likelihood of Brittle Failure (cont.)

effects are equipollent. Their theory, therefore, stands in need of refinement. It is the reviewer's opinion that the contradiction involved is apparently traceable to the fact that the ram-impact velocities employed, even those as high as 200 m/sec, did not attain the upper threshold of the cold-shortness range of the tested steels (except in the case of the manganese steel); with respect to the toughness of the steels, on the other hand, an increased impact velocity would, of course, result in increased strain work and increased ductility, this because of the increase both in the over-all resistance to deformation and in the tensile-rupture strength of the metal and possibly, too, because of the adiabatic heating of the metal.

N. N. Davidenkov

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SOV/170-59-6-5/20

24(6)

AUTHORS: Delle, V.A., Noskin, A.V.

TITLE: Effect of the Speed of Loading on Ductility of Certain Metals

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 6, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up to now, the effect exerted on mechanical properties of some metals by high-speed loading has not been investigated sufficiently. Therefore the authors undertook a study of the effect of loading speed on the ductility of some metals, varying this speed in wide limits from those obtainable on Gagarin's press to those corresponding to the blast shock due to propagation of trotyl explosion wave. A number of commercially pure metals and alloys, listed in Table 1, were subjected to tensile tests at three different speeds of loading: 0.008 m/sec, 100 m/sec and a few thousand meters per second [Ref 11]. The method of experimentation and devices employed are described and results are presented in Table 2 which gives values of specific elongation of the specimens and reduction in area of their cross sections. The data obtained show that non-ductile metals, such as cast zinc and gray

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SOV/170-59-6-5/20

Effect of the Speed of Loading on Ductility of Certain Metals

foundry iron, do not reveal any noticeable ductility under any conditions of loading. In ductile metals, both local and general ductility increase with an increase in the speed of loading. However, they are not proportional, since the transition from the statical tests on Gagarin's press to the dynamical test on a high-speed ram impact machine leads to a considerably higher rate of ductility increase than the further rise in the loading speed from the dynamical test on the impact machine to the tests with trotyl blasting. The authors conclude that ductility increase observed in ductile metals indicates indirectly that this effect is connected with a purely thermal effect of heat generation by impact, when the heat has no time to dissipate into surrounding space.

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SOV/170-59-6-5/20

Effect of the Speed of Loading on Ductility of Certain Metals

There are 2 diagrams, 2 tables and 14 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Korablestroitel'nyy institut (Ship-building Institute), Lenin-grad.

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89703

18-8200 2802 4016 1413

S/139/61/000/001/011/018
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Delle, V. A. and Noskin, A. V.

TITLE: On the Analogy of the Effect of Increasing the Speed of Deformation and Reducing the Temperature on the Transition of Constructional Steel into the Brittle State

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1961, No.1, pp.124-129

TEXT: The effect of the speed of deformation during dynamic tests has not been extensively studied and determination of the properties of metals at impact speeds exceeding 5-10 m/sec involves great difficulties. This is due largely to the absence of machines and recording instruments which would record reliably the behaviour of metals at high deformation speeds. However, with the general tendency to applying higher loading speeds, the influence of the speed of impact on the toughness of constructional steels is usually the least certain characteristic of the mechanical properties of steel. Of the works in this field the most important are those published by the school of N. N. Davidenkov (Refs. 5, 6, 7 and 9), where it is shown that, particularly, an increase in the

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S/139/61/000/001/011/018

On the Analogy of the Effect of..... EO73/E535

deformation speed from 6×10^{-2} to 8×10^3 cm/sec leads to an increase of the critical temperature of the brittleness of the steel during bending tests. This means that an increase in the deformation speed will lead to a change of the steel into the brittle state and, consequently, this will have a similar effect to that of reducing the temperature. On the basis of this argument it is generally assumed that higher loading speeds have an effect on embrittlement similar to that of below zero temperatures. However, in more recent work cases were observed in which the toughness of constructional steel increased with increasing loading speed. For instance, N. N. Davidenkov (Ref.14) observed an increase in the impact strength of constructional alloy steel with an increase in the loading speed to 100-150 m/sec; G. I. Pogodin-Aleksavav (Ref.10) (Ref.8 in the text) observed in the case of Steel 5 an increase in the deformation work on increasing the loading speed to 125 m/sec. The authors of the present paper benefited from the availability of apparatus suitable for testing steels at high deformation speeds, for investigating the effect of the loading speed within a wide range on the toughness of constructional alloy steels. A part of

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S/139/61/000/001/011/018

On the Analogy of the Effect of ... E073/E535

the results are described in this paper. The material used in the tests was smelted in a 60 kg induction furnace. The compositions of the individual heats were those given in Table 1. Of these steels the fractures of specimens from heat 1 had a fine crystalline structure in the heat treated state, whilst all the others had a fibrous structure in the heat treated state. From these heats specimens 10 x 10 x 55 mm with Mesnager notches were produced. The heat treatment consisted of quenching from the respective optimum temperature with subsequent tempering at 560 to 680°C for 2 hours, complying with the condition that for all the investigated steels an equal hardness of 200 to 250 Brinell units should be obtained. In fact, the hardness was within the limits 217 to 248 Brinell units. To determine clearly the effect of the speed of the bending tests, three sharply differing loading speeds were applied, namely, 10, 100 and 1000 m/sec. The tests with a loading speed of 1000 m/sec were made on a specially designed test-rig, a sketch of which is shown in Figs. 1a, b, c. The first assembly consists of a hollow cylinder 1 which housed the specimen 2 during the experiments and also a plunger 3, by means of which the specimen

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S/139/61/000/001/011/018

On the Analogy of the Effect of ... E073/E535

was fractured. The second assembly consists of a square massive piece 5, the bottom chamber of which carried a trotyl cartridge 4 with a fuse 3, a collet 1, the function of which is to hold together all components in a single unit. Fig.16 shows the instrument in the assembled state. According to theoretical calculations, the speed of propagation of an explosive wave equals 7000 m/sec. However, under the given test conditions it can be assumed that the loading speed would be of the order of 1000 m/sec. The test results are summarized in Fig.2, in which for each melt the respective deformation characteristic (in mm) as a function of the speed of load application is graphed. For each of the five heats the individual columns represent the values obtained respectively at 10 m/sec, 100 m/sec and at the speed of "artillery magnitude". In this graph the sequence is as follows: manganese steel (heat 1), chromium steel (heat 2), nickel steel (heat 3), copper steel (heat 4), chromium-nickel-molybdenum steel (heat 5). For all the steels, except that of heat 1 (2.79% Mn), there was an increase in deformation with increasing loading speed, i.e. the toughness increased with increasing loading speed. The divergence

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observed for the Mn steel is attributed to the fact that this steel is more prone to brittle fracture than the other tested steels; this was proved by sub-zero temperature tests in which it was found that the steel from heat 1 became completely brittle at -50°C. This differing behaviour of the individual steels is explained by unequal thermal effects during high speed impact fracture. It can be assumed that in the first case, i.e. during fracture of a tough steel, the quantity of heat generated and the degree of its localization overshadows the effect of increased loading speed on the toughness, whilst in the case of brittle steel the thermal effect is not sufficient to compensate the adverse effect of the increased deformation speed and, therefore, it will become more brittle with increasing deformation speed (heat 1). It will be the task of further investigations to determine more accurately the metallurgical and physical factors which bring about one or the other type of behaviour of steel under the influence of increased loading speeds. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 18 references: 15 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut
(Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute)

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89703

On the Analogy of the Effect of...

S/139/61/000/001/011/018

E073/E535

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1960

VX₁₀

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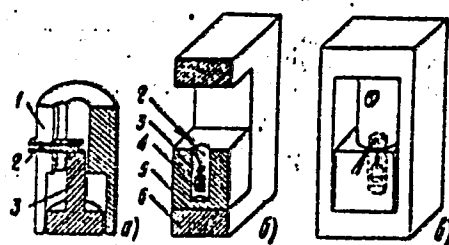


Fig. 1

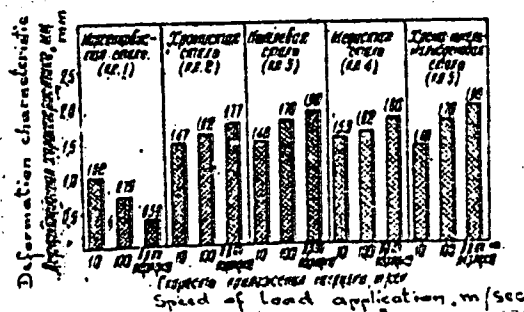


Fig. 2

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On the Analogy of the Effect of ... S/139/61/000/001/011/018
E073/E535

Table 1

Таблица 1
Химический состав исследуемой стали

Усл. № плав- ки	Тип стали	C	Содержание элементов, %								Вид на- лома в термич. обработ. состоя- нии
			Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Ni	Mo	Cu	
1	Mn	0,26	0,26	2,79	0,024	0,018	—	—	—	—	Мелко- кристал- лич.
2	Cr	0,24	0,18	0,35	0,013	0,013	2,66	—	—	—	Волок- нистый
3	Ni	0,26	0,26	0,42	0,008	0,022	—	2,81	—	—	—
4	Cu	0,25	0,20	0,53	0,015	0,023	—	—	—	2,90	—
5	Cr-Ni- -Mo	0,26	0,23	0,52	0,031	0,029	1,58	3,0	0,39	—	—

Card 7/7

VEYNGARTEN, Abram Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; DELLE, Vasilii
Adoliyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; NOSKIN, Abo
Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, Nikolay
Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TOVSTYKH, Yevgeniy
Vasil'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHPEYZMAN, Veniamin
Matveyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; LEBEDEV, K.P., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; ALESHIN, D.V., inzh., retsenzent; MES'KIN,
V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; KLITORINA, T.A.,
red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Shipbuilding steel] Sudostroitel'naya stal'. [By] A.M.
Veingarten i dr. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 303 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Shipbuilding materials) (Steel, Structural)

L 07186-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(j) LSPC/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/65/000/011/0029/0029
 ACC NR: AR6011360 (A, N)
 AUTHORS: Delle, V. A.; Noskin, A. V.; Kruglov, A. N. 38
 TITLE: Dynamic strength of glass-reinforced plastics during high-speed local loading B
 SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktssi i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprived, Abs. 11.48.245
 REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, vyp. 46, 1964, 3-8
 TOPIC TAGS: fiber glass, impact strength, dynamic strength, material property
 ABSTRACT: The results of experimentally determining the dynamic strength of fiber glass plates (6 mm thick) under concentrated simultaneous action of a hydraulic impact and a shock wave are presented. The evaluation criterion for the dynamic strength of the plate was the minimum amount of explosive causing nominal failure (penetration or damage to the surface of the tested material). For purposes of comparison, analogous experiments were performed with steel SKhL-4 and alloy AMg6T plates. The data show that fiber glass exhibits a low resistance to high-speed, local, dynamic loads. This is in sharp contrast with metallic construction materials which are used in domestic ship construction. Bibliography of 9 titles. [Translation of abstract]
 SUB CODE: B 11 UDC: 678.5:677.521
 Card 1/1 296

KUROCHKIN, A.P.; NOSKIN, E.L.; TSIDULKO, F.V.

Errors of pneumatic systems for measuring linear dimensions.
Ism.tekh. no.2:14-16 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Pneumatic gauges)

NOSKIN, R. A.

PA 62T17

USSR/Engineering
Machines, Metal-Cutting
Tools, Machine - Assembly

Jan 1948

"A. P. Vladzhiyevskiy and M. O. Yakobson's 'Assembly, Operation and Repair of Metal-Cutting Tools', " R. A. Noskin, Chm, Equipment Repair Committee, Machine Constructors Soc, 2 p

"Vest Inzher 1 Tekh" No 1

Reviews handbook on: 1) machine-tool assemblies, 2) operation of metal-cutting machine tools, 3) repairs of machine tools, and 4) technological processes during repair of machine tools. Book is helpful to engineers and technicians. Noskin suggests, however,

62T17

USSR/Engineering (Contd)

Jan 1948

that the book be brought up-to-date before the second printing.

62T17

NOSKIN, R. A. AND N. N. ZAKHAROV

Organizatsiia remonta metallovezhushchikh stankov (na primere stanka DIP-200)
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1950. 209 p. diagra.

Organization of repair work on metal-cutting machines. DIP-200 machine cited
as example.

DLC: TJ1230.232

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library
of Congress, 1953.

NOSKIN, R.A.

Moskovskaya konferentsiya mekhanikov po povysheniyu dolgozhechnosti i peredovym metodam remonta mashin (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 5, p. 68-70)

Moscow Conference of Mechanical Engineers on Increasing the Longevity of Machines and on Advanced Methods of Repair

ELC: TNH. Vh

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

NOSEIN, R. A.

"Concerning Increase of the Duration of Operation of Metal Cutting Machine Tools Without Repair." Sub 29 Jun 51, Moscow Mechanics Inst

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

NOSKIN, R. A.

OSVETIMSKIY, A.A., inzhener; NOSKIN, R.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
retsensent; NOKIYENKO, F.I., inzhener, retsensent.

[Repair of industrial machinery] Remont promyshlennogo oborudovaniya;
2. ind. perer. i dop. Moskva, Trudreservizdat, 1953. 306 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Machinery—Maintenance and repair)

MOSKIN, R.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

[Methods of repairing metalworking equipment] Metody metalloobrabatyvaiushche-
go oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo Mestnoi promyshl. RSFSR, 1953. 160 p.
(MIRA 6:10)

(Metalworking machinery--Maintenance and repair)

BARSUKOV, A.A., inzh., laureat Leninskoy premii; BORISOV, Yu.S., inzh.;
 VAKS, D.I., inzh.; VLADZIMYRSKIY, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk; prof.,
 laureat Stalinskoy premii; GINEZBURG, Z.M., inzh.; GLITZER, V.Ye.,
 inzh.; ZOBIN, V.S., inzh.; KAZAK, M.I., dots.; KAMINSKAYA, V.V.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; KODRINSKIY, V.N., inzh., laureat Leninskoy
 premii; KUCHER, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUCHER, I.M., kand. tekhn.
 nauk; LEVINA, Z.M., inzh.; LUK'YANOV, T.P., inzh.; MOROZOVA, Ye.M.,
 inzh.; NOSKIN, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; NIBERG, N.Ya.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; OSTROUMOV, G.A., inzh.; PLOTNIK, I.B., inzh.;
 SPIVAK, E.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUM-SHIK, M.R., inzh.; SHASHKIN,
 P.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, S.M., inzh.; YAKOBSON, M.O., doktor tekhn.
 nauk, prof.; GLIKER, B.M., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.
 red.

[Handbook for mechanics of machinery plants in two volumes]
 Spravochnik mekhanika mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda v dveh tomakh.
 Vol.1. [Organization and design preparation for repair work]
 Organizatsiia i konstruktorskaiia podgotovka remontnykh rabot.
 Otv. red. toma R.A. Noskin, 1958. 767 p. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
 tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. (MIRA 11:8)
 (Machinery—Maintenance and repair)

NOSKIN, R. A.

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., prof., ANBINDER, A.G., inzh., ANTOSHIN, Ye.V., inzh.,
 ARKHANGEL'SKIY, L.A., inzh., ASTAF'YEV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,
 AFANAS'YEV, L.A., inzh., BARGSHTEIN, I.I., inzh., BORISOV, Yu. S.,
 inzh., red., BYALIY, I.L., inzh., VETVITSKIY, A.M., inzh., GERSHMAN,
 D.Kh., inzh., GINZBURG, Z.M., inzh., GOROSHKIN, A.K., inzh.,
 YEVDOKIMCHIK, Kh.I., inzh., ZHIKH, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
 ZABYVAYEV, Ye. I., kand. tekhn. nauk, [deceased], ZOBIN, V.S., inzh.,
 IVANOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, KAPRANOV, P.N., inzh., KONDRATOVICH,
 V.M., inzh., KOSTEREV, S.K., inzh., KOVAL'SKIY, N.N., inzh., KRUGLYAK,
 L.A., inzh., LUKYANOV, T.P., inzh., LAPIDUS, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,
 LIVSHITS, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, LISHANSKIY, I.M., inzh., MIGALINA,
 Ye.Ya., inzh., NOSKIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRONIKOV, A.S.,
 doktor tekhn. nauk, REGIER, Z.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, HUDYK, M.A.,
 inzh., SOKOLOVA, N.V., inzh., SAKLINSKIY, V.V., inzh., SAKHAROV, V.P.,
 inzh., TOKAR', M.Kh., inzh., TKACHEVSKIY, G.I., inzh., KHRUNICHEV,
 Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, TSOPIN, K.G., inzh., red.; SHEYNGOL'D, Ye. M.,
 inzh., SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for machinists of machinery plants in two volumes] Spravochnik
 mekhanika mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.
 nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol. 2. [The technology
 of repair work] Tekhnologiya remonta. Otv. red. tova Yu. S. Borisov,
 1958. 1059 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Machinery--Maintenance and repair)
 (Machine-shop practice)

L 24373-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(f) RDW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6010438

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/005/0217/0219 72

AUTHOR: Zhuze, V. P.; Shalyt, S. S.; Noskin, V. A.; Sergeyeva, V. M.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Superconductivity of La_3Te_4

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 5, 1966, 217-219

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, lanthanum compound, telluride, stoichiometry, critical point, critical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The authors show that La_3Te_4 is a superconductor of the second kind, with properties similar to the La_3Se_4 and La_3S_4 , whose superconductivity was reported recently. They also show that the superconducting transition temperature of this substance depends on the technology of its preparation and is possibly connected with some deviation of the composition from the stoichiometry. The lanthanum telluride was synthesized from the components by vacuum sublimation and zone melting, using a procedure described in detail elsewhere (A. V. Gclubkov et al., Neorganicheskiye materialy [Inorganic Materials] v. 2, No. 1, 1966). Two samples were tested, one pressed from previously fused material and the other prepared by melting. The critical temperatures of the two samples were 2.45 and 3.75K, respectively. The corresponding critical fields for the destruction of superconductivity were 8 and 12.5 koe, respectively. Magnetic measurements have shown that at 1.4K the Meissner effect

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ACC NR: AP6010438

2

manifested itself in fields up to 20 and 60 oe in samples 1 and 2, respectively.
The authors thank A. I. Zaslavskiy and T. B. Zhukova for the x-ray phase analysis.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 61

LIVSHITS, Yu.L.; NOSKO, A.S.

BM-3 feed distributor. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 31 no.1:33-34 Ja
'61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kiyevskoye Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye
byuro po sel'khoz mashinam.
(Cattle—Feeding and feeds)
(Farm equipment)

OMEL'CHENKO, O.O.; LIVSHITS, Yu.L. [Livshyts', IU.L.]; NOSKO, A.S.

The RU-8,0 feed distributor. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 14 no.9:25-
26 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Pratsivniki Klivs'kogo DSKB po sil'gospmashinakh.

LIVSHITS, Yu.L.; NOSKO, A.S.

Suspension of tractor trailers. Trakt. 1 sel'khozmas. no. 3:10
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

LIVSHITS, Yu.L., inzh.; NOSKO, A.S., inzh.

The RZM-8, OD universal high-passability feed distributor.
Mashinostroenie no.5:99-101 S-O '65. (MIRA 13:9)

KOSKO, G.S., inzh.; LECHTSIND, A.M., inzh.; SHAPUNOV, M.M., inzh.

Hydraulic tool for cutting reinforcing steel. Mekh.stroi.
17 no.8:30-31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Reinforcing bars) (Cutting machines)

NOBKO, G.S., inzh.; LEKHTSIND, A.I., inzh.; SHAPUNOV, M.M., inzh.

The S-445 hydraulic machine tool for cutting reinforcement
steel. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.4:30-32 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Metal-cutting tools)
(Concrete reinforcement)

S/137/62/000/003/100/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Sadokov, G.M.; Biba, V.I.; Nosko, V.S.

TITLE: Wear-resistant mandrels for automatic mills of pipe rolling units

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 31, abstract 3D179
(V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 4, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 9 - 12)

TEXT: In order to establish the possibility of raising the wear resistance of automatic mill mandrels in rolling stainless steel pipes, UkrNITI has designed mandrels from a series of new steel grades and from cermet alloy BK15 (VK15). Moreover, mandrels were manufactured by the method of hot sintering from alloys EI437B (EI437B), EI827 (EI827) and ZhS6 (ZhS6). Tests made with mandrels for automatic mills produced from iron-base steels did not reveal their noticeable advantage over the mandrels of conventional composition for the rolling of stainless steel pipes. The wear resistance of mandrels for all the steel grades tested did not exceed one pass. Carbide alloy VK15 can not be recommended for the manufacture of automatic mill mandrels due to its brittleness. High resistance is offered by mandrels manufactured from alloys EI827, EI437B and ZhS6. On these

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Wear-resistant mandrels for automatic mills

S/137/62/000/003/100/191
A006/A101

mandrels a slight network of cracks is being developed during operation; this permits their regrinding to lesser permissible dimensions. Mandrels of EI827 alloy show better resistance characteristics; they do not have scratches or sticking of the metal.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SADOKOV, G.M.; NOSKO, V.S.; PROTSKIY, N.Ye.; PANYUSHKINA, Ye.G.

Durability of extruding ring dies on mechanical extrusion
presses. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:67-68 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7297

Author : S. S. Lapidus, A. A. Noskov

Inst : Not Given

Title : A New Liniment Emulsion for the Treatment of Ringworm of Large Horned Cattle.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n-1. in-t vet. sanitarii i ektoparasitolog. 1957, No 2, 57-59.

Abstract: No Abstract.

Card 1/1

NOSKOV, A.A.

PAVLOV, K.F.; ROMANKOV, P.G., professor; NOSKOV, A.A.; KUROCHKINA,
M.I., redaktor; ERLIKH, Ye.Ye., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Examples and problems for a course on processes and apparatus
of chemical engineering] Primery i zadachi po kursu protsessov
i apparatov khimicheskoi tekhnologii. 3-e izd., dop. i perer.
Pod obshchei red. P.G. Romankova, Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1955. 471 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Chemical engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

MOSKOV. A.A.: SOKOLOV, V.N.

Calculating hydraulic resistance of sieve plates to the liquid.
Khim. nauka 1 prom. 3 no.4:518-520 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Plate towers)

PAVLOV, K.F., ROMANKOV, P.G., prof.; NOSKOV, A.A.; KUROCHKINA, M.I.,
red.; KOTS, V.A., red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Examples and problems in a course on the processes and
equipment of chemical technology] Primery i zadachi po kursu
protsessov i apparatov khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Izd.4, dop.
i perer. Pod obshchey red. P.G.Romankova. Leningrad, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 573 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Chemistry, Technical)

5.1160

75665
SOV/80-32-10-14/51

AUTHORS: Noskov, A. A., Burova, G. V., Fel'desh, P.
TITLE: Efficiency of a Single Sieve Plate of a Rectifying Tower
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2211-2218 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: This is an attempt to generalize, by means of similitude, the data from experimental determination of the efficiency η of a single sieve plate. The tests were made in a foam regime; the amount of leakage through the plate's holes was insignificant. Mixtures of ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and acetone with water, as well as mixtures of carbon tetrachloride with toluene, were distilled under atmospheric pressure at various vapor velocities of the column (from 0.3 to 1.25 m/sec). The following physical and chemical constants were determined; viscosity of liquid

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Efficiency of a Single Sieve Plate of a
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$(\mu_{\text{ж}} \cdot 10^5)$ in $\text{kg} \cdot \text{sec}/\text{m}^2$; specific gravity of
liquid $(\gamma_{\text{ж}})$ in kg/m^3 ; diffusion constant $(D_{\text{ж}} \cdot 10^9)$
in m^2/sec ; Prandtl diffusion number of liquid $(\text{Pr}_{\text{ж}})$;
surface tension $(\sigma \cdot 10^4)$ in kg/m ; viscosity of vapor
 $(\mu_{\text{п}} \cdot 10^6)$ in $\text{kg} \cdot \text{sec}/\text{m}^2$; specific gravity of
vapor $(\gamma_{\text{п}})$ in kg/m^3 ; diffusion constant $(D_{\text{п}} \cdot 10^4)$
in m^2/sec ; Prandtl diffusion number for vapor $(\text{Pr}_{\text{п}})$.
(Abstracter's note: Russian letter ж stands for
"liquid"; and Russian letter п for vapor.) The
following were taken as starting point of the study:
Equations of motion and continuity:

$$\varepsilon \cdot \rho_{\text{ж}} - \text{grad } p_{\text{ж}} + \mu_{\text{ж}} \cdot \nabla^2 \omega_{\text{ж}} = \rho_{\text{ж}} \cdot \frac{D\omega_{\text{ж}}}{dt}, \quad (4)$$

$$\text{div } \omega_{\text{ж}} = 0, \quad (5)$$

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$$\varepsilon \cdot p_n - \text{grad } p_n + \mu_n \cdot \nabla^2 w_n = p_n \cdot \frac{D w_n}{d\tau} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{div } w_n = 0. \quad (7)$$

Also, equations of convective diffusion in liquid and vapor phase:

$$\frac{Dx}{d\tau} = D_m \cdot \nabla^2 x, \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{Dy}{d\tau} = D_n \cdot \nabla^2 y, \quad (9)$$

where x is the concentration of the low-boiling component of the liquid; y is the same in the vapor; D_m and D_n are the corresponding constants of molecular diffusion. Equation of mass-transfer:

$$G_0 \cdot dy = k \cdot F \cdot (y^* - y) \cdot d\tau. \quad (10)$$

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The boundary conditions were expressed by the equa-

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tions:

$$w_{m,fp} = w_{n,fp} \quad (11)$$

$$\mu_{m,grad} w_{m,fp} = \mu_{n,grad} w_{n,fp} \quad (12)$$

$$\mu_n = \mu_m + c \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right). \quad (13)$$

where $w_{m,fp}$ and $w_{n,fp}$ are, respectively, the boundary velocities of liquid and vapor. Similitude criteria can be derived from Eq. 4-13 in the usual manner. Disregarding the horizontal component of the liquid's velocity on the plate, it can be assumed that the velocity of the liquid in foam regime is fully determined by the vapor velocity in the column. Instead of $w_{m,fp}$ and $w_{n,fp}$ the criterion shall contain only the vapor velocity designated hereafter as w . Eq. 4 and 6 give the criteria:

$$Re_m = \frac{w \cdot h \cdot \gamma_m}{\mu_m \cdot g}, \quad Re_n = \frac{w \cdot h \cdot \gamma_n}{\mu_n \cdot g}, \quad Fr = \frac{w^2}{g \cdot h},$$

and equations 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13 give criteria:

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$$P_{e_m} = \frac{\omega \cdot h}{D_m}, \quad P_{e_n} = \frac{\omega \cdot h}{D_n}, \quad M = \frac{k \cdot F \cdot \tau}{U_0}, \quad S_\mu = \frac{\mu_m}{\mu_n}, \quad K_{n-m} = \frac{\Delta p_{n-m} \cdot h}{g}$$

The above give the criterial relationship:

$$M = f(P_r, Re_m, Re_n, P_{e_m}, P_{e_n}, S_\mu, K_{n-m}), \quad (14)$$

which can be easily transformed into

$$M = \varphi(Fr, Ga_m, Pr_m, Pr_n, S_\mu, S_\rho, K_{n-m}), \quad (15)$$

where

$$Ga_m = \frac{h^3 \cdot \gamma_m^2}{\mu_m^2 \cdot g}, \quad Pr_m = \frac{\mu_m}{D_m \cdot \rho_m}, \quad Pr_n = \frac{\mu_n}{D_n \cdot \rho_n}, \quad S_\rho = \frac{\gamma_m}{\gamma_n}$$

The geometric parameters of the sieve plates with overflow pipes are: the diameter, D; the hole diameter, d; the spacing of the holes, t; the height of the overflow over the plate's surface, h. These variables give three geometric relationships:

$$r_1 = \frac{D}{h}, \quad r_2 = \frac{d}{h}, \quad r_3 = \frac{t}{h}$$

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which should be included together with Eq. 15. It follows from Murphree's equation and Gautreaux-O'Connell's equation (Chem. Eng. Progr., 1955, Nr 5, p 233) that

$$\eta = f(K_m, M, \pi). \quad (16)$$

The efficiency η of the plate, taking into account its geometric parameters, can be expressed in the form based on Eq. 15 and 16:

$$\eta = C \cdot Fr^a \cdot Ga_m^b \cdot Pr_m^c \cdot Pr_a^d \cdot S_v^e \cdot S_p^f \cdot K_{a-m}^g \cdot K_m^h \cdot F_1^i \cdot F_2^j \cdot F_3^k. \quad (17)$$

Eq. 17, by neglecting the effect of the surface tension and other factors, can be simplified to:

$$\eta = C Fr^{-0.1} \cdot Ga_m^{0.44} \cdot F_1^{0.1} \cdot X. \quad (18)$$

where

$$X = Pr_m^e \cdot Pr_a^d \cdot S_v^e \cdot S_p^f \cdot K_m^h. \quad (19)$$

S in Eq. 19 is the total surface of the holes, in % of the total surface of the plate. The value of X depends solely on the physical and chemical properties

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of the liquid, and on the reflux ratio. The effect of the composition of the liquid having been determined, it was established that η is independent of some of the criterial variables in Eq. 19, such as diffusion constant in liquid and vapor, vapor density and viscosity, and others. After further correlation of experimental data and simplification of the equation, η can be expressed by:

$$\eta = 0.33 \frac{h^{0.18} D^{0.05} w^{0.1} \gamma_K^{0.08}}{w^{0.1} \mu_K^{0.08}} \quad (22)$$

where h is the height of the overflow over the plate's surface (in m.); D is the diameter of the rectifying column (in m); w is the vapor velocity referred to the full cross section of the column (in m/sec); γ_K is the specific gravity of the liquid (in kg/m³); μ_K is the viscosity of the liquid (in kg · sec/m²); g is the free fall acceleration (in m/sec²). It is evident that η depends to a large extent on the velocity of the vapor, and only to a small extent on

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PAYLOV, K.F.; ROMANKOV, P.G., prof.; NOSKOV, A.A.; KUROCHKINA, M.I., red.;
KOTS, V.A., red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Examples and problems for a course on the processes and equipment of chemical technology] Primery i zadachi po kursu protsessov i apparatov khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Izd.5., ispr. Pod obshchei red. P.G.Romankova. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry, 1961. 573 p.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Chemistry, Technical)

NOSKOV, A.A.

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sieve plates. Zhur, prikl. khim, 36 no.9:2000-2007 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lenooveta.

KOZLOV, T.I., prepod.; KULINENKOVA, Ye.Ye., prepod.; KUROCHKINA, M.I.,
prepod.; LEPILIN, V.N.; MEDVEDEV, A.A.; MOSKOV, A.A.;
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RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; ROMANOV, P.G.; FROLOV, V.F.; YABLONSKIY,
P.A.;

[Manual on practical work in the laboratory on the processes
and apparatus of chemical technology] Rukovodstvo k prakti-
cheskim zaniatiyam v laboratorii po protsessam i apparatam
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protsessov i apparatov khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Izd.6.,
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1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Romankov).

NOSKOV, A. A.

USSR/Telegraph Line Units - Maintenance Jan 1946
and Repair
Telephone lines - Maintenance and repair

"Timely Preparation for the Repair of Line Installations," A. A. Noskov, Chief Engineer, Central Administration of the Line and Cable Economy for the People's Commissariat of Communications, 1 p

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektro Svyaz," No 1 (70)

Directive No 75 of the People's Commissariat for Communications set up a wide program of repairs to existing telephone and telegraph lines to increase the quality of inter-town and inter-regional communications. Special attention is to be given to the
1946

USSR/Telegraph Line Units - Maintenance Jan 1946
and Repair (contd)

Telephone lines - Maintenance and repair

repair of trunk lines and the compression of the 12-channel system of frequency telephony.

1946

NOZOV, A. A.

NOZOV, A.A.; BASHANOV, A.F.; ALATORTSEV, P.I.

Establishing an exemplary communication service for regions where virgin and waste lands are being reclaimed. Vest.sviat. 14 no.6:24-25 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Upolnomochennyy Ministerstva svyazi po Kazakhskoy SSR (for Nozov) 2. Nachal'nik Karagandinskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi (for Bashanov) 3. Glavnyy inzhener Bashkirskego upravleniya svyazi (for Alatortsev)

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[Forty years of Kazakhstan communications] Sviaz' Kazakh-
stana za 40 let. Alma-Ata, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniu polit.
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(MIRA 15:4)

(Kazakhstan--Communication and traffic)

NOSKOV, A.D., assistant

~~Incidence of parodontosis among students and its initial symptoms.~~
Stomatologiya 37 no.6:12-14 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. S.I. Vaya)
Irkutskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.I. Nikitin.)
(GUMS--DISEASES)

NOSKOV, A.D., assistant

Metabolism of phosphorus and calcium in patients with parodontosis.
Stomatologiya 38 no.4:26-27 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. S.I. Vays)
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(GUMS--DISEASES) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (CALCIUM METABOLISM)